

raised, a trephine was applied, and a circle of bone removed, about half an inch in diameter. This exposed the inferior maxillary canal. The nerve was now raised on a probe, and as large a portion as the aperture would admit of removed. A slight dissection was now made, and the inferior maxillary nerve, as it issued from its canal, again divided. The uneven and swollen alveolar processes were next removed, by means of the bone forceps. It should have been before stated, that all the teeth in both jaws had, in the course of her disease, been extracted, but without any relief to her sufferings.

Three months have elapsed since the operation, and there has been no recurrence of the neuralgic pain in her face. She has given up her morphia, resumed her ordinary manner of living, and has taken one or two journeys into the country. One symptom from the operation, it may be interesting to state, is the occurrence of neuralgic pains in the different muscles of the body, on being brought into action, after long disuse. These, however, are of a supportable character.

The operation, in this case, may be considered as thus far entirely successful; and even if the pain should recur, the number of months of freedom from suffering, after so many years of torment, will allow the system time to rally, and better support its return.—*Boston Med. and Surg. Journ.*, Aug. 19th, 1858.

*Experiments with Bibron's Antidote.*—Dr. A. M. SABAL, Riceboro', Liberty Co., Ga., reports (*Savannah Journ. Med.*, Sept., 1858) the following:—

*1st Experiment.*—This dog was bitten just at the sacro-lumbar articulation; was quite thin in flesh, and weak. In four minutes from the reception of the wound, he staggered and fell; from that time, he could no longer support himself; twelve minutes after, he vomited blood freely. I now administered a dose of "Bibron's Antidote." He seemed to revive almost immediately, and attempted to regain his feet, but his efforts proved abortive; fifteen minutes from the administration of the first dose, I exhibited a second (ten drops) of the mixture. He again revived for a few minutes, but could not move. Twelve minutes afterwards, six drops of the mixture were given him. He died in taking it.

This dog died in forty-three minutes from the time he was bitten; there was little or no swelling, his eyes became perfectly green several minutes before death, his tongue contracted to one-half its normal size, and became of a dark, purplish colour.

*2d Exp.*—This dog was fine, fat, and hearty. He was caused to be bitten three times in the flank; did not show any symptoms of uneasiness for fifteen minutes, when all at once he began to swell rapidly, whine, and stretch himself, as if much distressed; ten drops of the Bromine mixture were administered, and he seemed much better. Fifteen minutes after, he began to be quite sick, froth at the mouth, &c.; a second dose was administered, in same proportion as the first; he revived the moment he took it, and has been well ever since, with the exception of a swollen leg, which lasted twenty-four hours, and gradually disappeared.

*3d Exp.*—This dog was caused to be bitten in the leg, in two different places, severely. He immediately became sick, and vomited freely the contents of his stomach; subsequently he vomited frothy blood, and bled at the nose. The antidote was administered, twenty minutes from the reception of the wounds, in six-drop doses, and repeated every ten minutes, until four doses were taken. This dog became perfectly well, but was quite sick for six hours, at the end of which time a fifth dose was given him. His leg remained swollen for two days.

*4th Exp.*—A dog, thin in flesh, but old, caused to be bitten in the side and foreleg. The medicine was administered as in all other cases; he lived thirty hours, and died. This dog was enormously swollen after death; not so with any of the others that died.

*5th Exp.*—A young dog, bitten in the neck. This dog lived five hours, under the administration of the medicine, but, being called off, I neglected him, and was informed he died apparently of suffocation.

6th Exp.—This dog was bitten in the flank, received all attention, but died in an hour and a half.

*Veratrum Viride*.—Dr. H. H. TOLAND, of San Francisco, Cal., states (*Pacific Med. and Surg. Journ.*, March, 1858) that he has found this plant “invaluable in pneumonia, pleuritis, and catarrhal fever, after moderate depletion, and especially applicable to the treatment of these diseases in children, the pulse being diminished from fifty to seventy-five beats in a minute, in ten or twelve hours, without either nausea or any other unpleasant symptom being produced. Upon adults it acts as powerfully, and its effects are as speedily produced; and the pulse may be reduced to thirty-five without either distress or danger.

“Although it cannot be considered a curative agent in typhoid fever, which is the most prevalent febrile disease in San Francisco, the increased arterial action may not only be controlled, but the suffering of the patient and the ravages of the local difficulty greatly diminished, by combining this with other remedies. Recently in the treatment of several violent and obstinate cases the pulse has been kept below seventy, and a more rapid and safe recovery thereby obtained.

“Having administered it alone in one of the most painful and unmanageable of the curable diseases incident to the country, rheumatism, particularly in the acute stage, I have found it more efficacious than any remedy that has heretofore been employed; besides controlling the action of the heart, it relieves pain, and is more decidedly diuretic than even colchicum. When venesection is resorted to in acute rheumatism to diminish arterial action, metastasis to the heart frequently occurs, and that organ becomes incurably diseased, which could not result from the use of the veratrum, by which the same indication can be as certainly and more speedily fulfilled.

“In acute carditis resulting from exposure, in a child 7 years of age, accompanied with the most violent and aggravated symptoms of that formidable disease, the excessive action of the organ was controlled in less than twenty-four hours, and the influence of the remedy maintained until the disease entirely disappeared, without the aid of any other treatment except external irritation.

“If it were useful only in acute rheumatism and rheumatic carditis as well as in acute and chronic inflammations of that organ, it is invaluable, particularly in California, where so many are afflicted, by exposure, with these distressing and always obstinate diseases.

“It has also been highly recommended in gout and gouty rheumatism, but of its efficacy in these affections I am unable, from experience, to give an opinion, as they seldom occur in California, which does not result from the temperance of its inhabitants, but from their great activity.

“As might be inferred from its specific action upon the heart, it is invaluable in active hemorrhage. In one of the most obstinate and protracted cases of uterine hemorrhage that I have ever treated, after every other remedy had failed, the veratrum was administered alone, and the disease was not only controlled but permanently cured. During the convalescence, the precipitated carbonate of iron was combined with the veratrum, and continued until the red globules of the blood were restored.

“Hæmoptysis, accompanied with increased arterial action, is arrested more speedily and effectually by this article, than by any combination of remedies that have heretofore been prescribed, although it does not appear to exert a direct influence over the respiratory organs.

“Although the veratrum is useful to the physician, to the surgeon it is indispensable. In traumatic fever, resulting either from injuries or surgical operations, its specific effect is more speedily produced: a few doses will reduce the pulse, even when greatly accelerated to the healthy standard, at which it can easily be retained until the cause subsides.

“After an operation for aneurism of any of the large arteries, the action of the heart can be easily controlled, by which the danger of secondary hemorrhage is greatly diminished. Instead of being compelled to resort to venesection, to diminish vascular action, which necessarily interferes in a greater or less degree with the restorative process, the effect can be produced and main-